

secondaries, the basal half blue-black, the outer half nearly the same as in *A. aurora*, but with a wide submarginal blue-black band much broken on the outer edge extending from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe snow-white. Underside bluish grey: the primaries with the outer margin and two wide bands crossing from the costal to the inner margin bluish black: secondaries crossed below the middle by a wide bluish black band, the outer margin black from the base to near the apex. Head, thorax, and upper part of the abdomen bluish black, the sides greyish, the underside orange; antennæ black, legs greyish brown. ♀. Primaries black, crossed about the middle, from the costal to the inner margin near the anal angle, by a wide greenish-blue band, beyond which is a narrower band, corresponding with that in the male: secondaries black, with a wide greenish-blue band crossing the wing below the middle, from the apex to the inner margin above the anal angle. Head, thorax, and the upperside of the abdomen bluish black, the sides bluish grey; the underside and the anus orange, but not so bright in colour as in the male; antennæ black, legs greyish brown. Expanse ♂  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, ♀  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* Aola in Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Islands (*C. M. Woodford*, Mus. Druce).

The collection contained one male and three females of this beautiful species: it is allied to *A. aurora*, Salvin.

XXXI.—*Descriptions of some new Coleoptera from Japan.*  
By Dr. D. SHARP.

NO members of the Colcopterous families Parnidæ and Georyssidæ had been described from Japan till the present year, when H. von Schönfeldt described a species of *Stenelmis* from Hiogo. Mr. Lewis has possessed for some years an example of *S. foveicollis*, Schönf.; and I now describe two other Japanese genera of the family, and also a species of *Georyssus*, brought to England by him.

ELMOMORPHUS, n. gen. Parnidarum.

Antennæ breves, basi auriculatæ, articulis externis compressis: caput réceptum. Pedes elongati. Corpus subtus tomento aerifero vestitum, supra fere nudum.

This insect has more the appearance of an *Elmis* than of a

*Parnus*, but by the structure of its antennæ it is allied rather to the latter genus; its nearest described ally is *Elmoparnus*, from which it differs in so many details that it is better to treat the two as distinct genera. The body is oval, with elongate legs and very long tarsi. The antennæ are very short; the first two joints are of a different form from the rest, and serve to close the cavity into which the antennæ are deflexed in repose; the other joints are short and broad, and form a small mass acuminate at the extremity. The head, the sides of the thorax, and the whole of the elytra have a peculiar silky opacity, such as is seen in many *Elmides*; the under surface is entirely covered with the peculiar tomentum for bearing air, except the middle of the metasternum and prosternum, and here there is a large smooth space. The maxillary palpi are rather long, the terminal joint slender, oval, three or four times as long as the preceding; the prosternum is elongate, and extends further forwards than the front of the pronotum; the front coxæ are small, very widely separated; and the middle legs are even more widely separated. There is no trace of striæ or impressions on the thorax.

*Elmomorphus brevicornis*, n. sp.

Niger, supra subænescens, prothorace nitido, fortiter punctato, tarsis, antennis oreque rufis; subtus tomento grisescente vestitus.  
Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

Thorax much narrowed in front, anterior angles greatly produced, very acute, the base lobed in the middle, the lobe emarginate in adaptation to the large scutellum, hind angles acute, the surface coarsely punctate, quite shining in the middle, dull at the sides. Scutellum smooth, shining. Elytra dull, with an extremely minute setosity, with regular series of coarse punctures that become quite obsolete at the extremity. Tibiæ finely pubescent internally towards the apex.

Kobé, South Japan: two specimens found by Mr. G. Lewis in May 1871, and recorded in his Catalogue of Japanese Coleoptera as "862. *Helichus*, spec.?" *Helichus*, Er., is, however, as I have shown elsewhere, the same as *Dryops*, auct.

LEPTELMIS, n. gen. Parnidarum.

Corpus gracile, haud parallelum. Antennæ 11-articulatæ, tenues. Palpi maxillares tenues. Pedes omnes distantes; coxis posterioribus latius separatis.

This insect, though allied to *Stenelmis*, cannot be placed in

that genus; it differs in several respects, more especially in the great separation of the hind legs and the very dependent front of the prosternum. The form is different from that of *Stenelmis*, and the sculpture is not similar to that of any other Elmidae known; the eyes, too, are much smaller than in *Stenelmis*, and the terminal joint of the maxillary palpus more slender.

*Leptelmis gracilis*, n. sp.

Minus parallelus, niger, antennarum basi pedibusque piceis; prothorace valde inæquali, anteriori profunde transversim depresso; elytris subovatis, dense seriatim foveolatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

Antennæ very slender, black externally, piceous towards the base, the basal two joints nearly yellow. Thorax narrow in front, with a very broad and deep transverse depression extending across it near the front; on the disk with two oblique depressions convergent behind, the spaces between them nodularly elevated. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broader behind, densely covered with deep foveæ arranged in series. Legs slender, very long.

Tokio: one mutilated example. Discovered by Mr. Tanaka of that city.

*Stenelmis foveicollis*.

*Stenelmis foveicollis*, Schönfeldt, Ent. Nachrichten, xiv. (1888) n. 13, p. 193.

“*St. elongatus*, niger, antennis basi unguiculisque rufis, prothorace ante medium foveolato utrinque obsolete impresso, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitio secundo, quinto septimoque carinatis. Long. 3·3 millim.”

Has been found in a swiftly running brook in the neighbourhood of Hiogo.

*Georyssus canalifer*, n. sp.

Brevis, niger, elytris fortiter profundeque seriatim punctatis; prothorace anteriori sculpturato, medio usque ad basin canaliculato. Long. 2 millim.

Thorax with some irregular elevations on the front part, the lateral margins crenate; along each side a series of fine elevations extending to the base, and on the middle an elongate channel. Elytra shining, with regular series of very coarse punctures.

This is allied to *G. pygmaeus*, but is larger and more coarsely

sculptured, and readily distinguished by the elongate channel on the thorax. It has evidently, like its European ally, the curious habit of covering itself with grains of sand or earth.

Sapporo, Japan. Taken abundantly in August 1880.

*List of Species.*

Elmomorphus brevicornis, n. sp.	Stenelmis foveicollis, Schönfeldt.
Leptelmis gracilis, n. sp.	Georyssus canalifer, n. sp.

XXXII.—On the African Specimens of the Genus *Scorpio* (Linn.) contained in the Collection of the British Museum.

By R. I. Pocock, Assistant, Nat. Hist. Museum.

It is much to be regretted that there exists amongst arachnologists considerable difference of opinion with respect to the generic nomenclature of those Scorpions (and their allies) which form the subject-matter of the present paper; and it is the desire to see the uniform adoption of certain names that urges me to venture upon a few remarks on the question.

Amongst the species of *Scorpio* described by Linnæus, there are two which at the present moment claim our special attention; these are *Sc. africanus* and *Sc. maurus*. Of these two, the latter was re-named *palmatus* by Ehrenberg, and placed, in conjunction with another species named *spinifer*, in the genus *Heterometrus* of that author.

Now Dr. Thorell, wishing to abolish *Scorpio* as a generic name, substituted *Pandinus* in its place, and kept as the type of *Pandinus* a W.-African Scorpion, which he believed to be the *africanus* of Linnæus. And further, believing *maurus* (Linn.) to be generically distinct from *Pandinus*, he reserved for its reception the genus *Heterometrus*, a name which, as stated above, had been given to it as *palmatus* by Ehrenberg. *Spinifer*, Ehrenberg's second species of *Heterometrus*, Thorell placed in a new genus *Palamnæus*, distinct from both *Heterometrus* and *Pandinus*.

Dr. Karsch, on the other hand, keeps the generic name *Scorpio*, and regards *maurus* (Linn.) as the type of it; and, agreeing with Thorell respecting the generic separation of *maurus*, *africanus*, and *spinifer*, he refers *africanus* to the genus *Pandinus*, and makes *spinifer* the type of *Heterometrus*.

Yet a third view is held by M. E. Simon, who restores for *africanus* the name *Scorpio*, and makes *Pandinus* synonymous